

# SPORTS

## FRIENDSHIP-84

### Weightlifters compete in Bulgaria

On September 12-16, Bulgaria will be the venue for weightlifters' contests. They will be the last international under the banner of Friendship-84 games held in nine socialist countries and organized as international contests in many athletic events and in several popular events which have not yet been included into the programme of the Olympic Games, such as sambo wrestling, table tennis, and lawn tennis.

Thin sports fans are expecting much from the forthcoming match between weightlifters. Frankly speaking, the contest between weightlifters in Los Angeles was a disappointment. There was not a single champion, let alone world champion. As a result came middling performance which is considerably lower than the level achieved over the past few years. No world record was set up.

At the latest world championship held in 1983 in Moscow, the first few places in the five weight categories were distributed in the following manner — the Soviet Union won six first places, Bulgaria—three and the GDR—one. Counting first in the 1980 Olympics were athletes who for well-known reasons were absent from Los Angeles.

Thus, the contests in Bulgaria will serve as a central event in the weightlifting this year. The Soviet team has 15 athletes—all of this country's best weightlifters who include the Olympic, European and world champions and record-holders.

### Sambo competition

Sambo wrestling competitions have been held in Ulan-Bator, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic. This type of wrestling is very popular among athletes in the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Mongolia. It was announced at the start of the competition that it had been proposed to set up an International Sambo Federation by end of the year.

The Soviet national team was represented at the contests by ten wrestlers, seven of whom are world champions, two European champions, and a prize-winner of a world championship. Among other things, the authority of the Soviet team is explained by the fact that this temporary type of wrestling originated in this country.

Out of the ten weight categories, the Soviet athletes won in seven:

- up to 40 kg — Nuristan Khalilov,
- up to 57 kg — Viktor Aslakhov,
- up to 62 kg — Alexander Akymov,
- up to 68 kg — Vladimir Pashin,
- up to 82 kg — Garam Chertkoyev,
- up to 100 kg — Anton Novik,
- and over 100 kg — Vladimir Suborov.

Wrestlers from the Mongolian People's Republic won in the other weight categories.

### Another nine centimetres up

Sergei Kasenaukas has set up a new USSR record in shot-putting. This athlete from the city of Minsk pushed it to the distance of 22 m 09 cm. This new achievement is nine centimetres better than the record set up by Alexander Baryshnikov on July 11, 1976.

Sergei is 23 years old. At the recent Friendship-84 competition he won the gold medal with a result of 21 m 64 cm, coming on top of the world record-holder, Udo Beyer of the GDR, and another world record-holder, Edward Sam of Poland.

In the results of the 1983 season, Kasenaukas held the 11th place in the list of the world's best shot-putters. Beyer's world record is 22 m 22 cm.

### First sensation in Canada Cup

The Soviet team has entered the Canada Cup competitions with a 3-0 victory over Czechoslovakia. The day before, the Canadian team threatened their guests West Germany, 7-2. Another sensation was the USA-Sweden match which ended 7-1 in favour of Americans.

Wrestlers from the Mongolian People's Republic won in the other weight categories.



A team moment in the USSR Rugby Championship match between Lukomuliv and Pili in Moscow. Lukomuliv won 15-6. They are now among the three leading teams with 46 points. The Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team are leading with 53 points.

### WELL DONE, BUBKA!

Sergei Bubka has established yet another world record in Rome having pole-vaulted to 594 cm! The Soviet vaulter beat his Frenchman Thierry Vigneron who marked 591 cm five minutes before Bubka.

The competitions in Rome were named "Star Parade" featuring athletes from various countries including many Olympians.

Here are some results of the Soviet athletes. The shot-put was won by Jais Bujais who beat the Olympic champion Alessandro Andrei with his 21 m. Yuri Sedykh was unsurpassed in hammer throwing — 83.90. Tatyana Pozdnyakova led the 3 km run outdisting the Olympic prize-holder Mariela Pulka, Romanin. The 400 m hurdles for women was won by Margarita Pannunaryova with 55.75. Second places were won by Lyudmila Kondratyeva with 11.09 in the 100 m run (taller Aslakhov with 10.9) and Tatyana Gukova with 190 cm in high jump (after Lyudmila Andonova of Bulgaria with 202 cm). Viktor Markin was the second in the 400 m run with 45.69 while Vera Akimova came second in the 100 m hurdles — 12.40.

Soviet athletes performed also in discus throwing (men), in high jump (men), in the 200 m run (men) and in the 800 m run (women).



Sergei Bubka vaulting.

### OUR WRESTLERS WIN EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Seven gold medals have been won by Soviet athletes under 10 who competed in the European Junior Free-Style Wrestling Championship just ended in Warsaw. The winners are Anatoly Sivkov in Kemerovo (up to 52 kg weight category), Armin Mitalinov (up to 65 kg) and Abusamed Gamidov (up to 81 kg), both of Makhachkala, Magomed-Kamil Magomedov (up to 70 kg) and Abakar Abasov (up to 75 kg), both of Khassavyurt, Tamasz Undeshvili of Gori (up to 87 kg) and Nikolai Laushkin of Minsk (over 87 kg).

### The success of Soviet motor racers

The Soviet motor racers have won the contest between national teams on the cross-country track of the "One Thousand Lakes" auto rally in Finland. They have overtaken the teams from the GDR, Sweden, Finland and West Germany. Only 71 crews arrived at the finishing line after three days of the race which was started by 144 crews in the town of Jivaskyla. The cars which have arrived at the finish include both the Moskvich-214 de Luxe cars (in the group of conventional cars) and two VAZ 2105 Rally vehicles (in the group of special cars). The second and the third places in their class of baby cars have been won by the crews of the test drivers from the AZEK for Works Vladimir Solov'ev, Mikhail Titov, and Valery E. Minakov-Mikolai Davidov. The Moskvich cars, driven by Nikolai and Igor Bolshikh from ZIL Lorry Factory have been third driving a VAZ car.

### FIFTH WIN

Having beaten Italy 25-21 in the final match in Jönköping, Sweden, the USSR basketball junior team became the strongest in Europe for the fifth year. They are followed by Italy and Yugoslavia.

### OUTER SPACE MUST BE PEACEFUL

Outer space should be an area of peaceful cooperation and not military rivalry for the sake of prestige of their nations, said Konstantin Gerasimov at a ceremony to the day during which high Soviet space flights were celebrated on the 10th anniversary of the launch of the first satellite, Sputnik 1.

The Soviet State and the people are convinced that it is peaceful, the Soviet space program is peaceful. This is the Soviet proposal to negotiate a ban on military use of outer space. It is to be a zone of peace or later the States would be talking about a ban on the use of outer space for military purposes. The Soviet Union will respond to the US proposal with a constructive approach. Great scientific discoveries in outer space must not come at the expense of peace and security.



The awarding ceremony in the Kremlin.

In the meantime the Salyut-7 station continues its flight, about it also the cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solov'ev and Oleg Alkov who have worked there for seven months now. They have improved on the previous space flight record of 211 days which belonged to Anatoly Bereznev and Valentin Lebedev.

During these seven months the Salyut-7 crew have carried out a large amount of work researching Earth's natural resources, performing many medical, technological and astrophysical experiments and have received first visiting visitors. Their record includes six walks in space, which resulted in extremely important operations with the station's combined engine, as well as the assembly of additional solar battery panels. The cosmonauts have just completed the "Black Sea" experiment provided for by the intercosmos programme.

Soviet experts believe that 211 days are by no means the limit for the reserves of the human organism.

### WINNERS OF THE AVICENNA AWARD

The International jury, which is comprised of prominent public figures, writers, scholars, scientists and journalists from Asian and African countries and the Soviet Union have decided to award the 1984 Avicenna award in Luccia R. Kasimov, the well-known Philippine composer and public figure and to the Soviet magazine, "Africa and Asia Today". The International prize awarded by the USSR Novosti Press Agency established in honour of the great Oriental scholar and scientist is awarded annually for the best works promoting the ideals of peace and friendship among the nations of Asia, Africa and the Soviet Union.

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### CHESS 'CROWN', THE PRICE OF A MOVE

The 31st men's world chess championship opens on September 9 in Moscow between the defending three-time world chess champion Anatoly Karpov and his contender Garry Kasparov. On September 10, the world chess championship among women starts in Volgograd where the twice world champion Maya Chiburdanidze defends her title against Irina Levitina. Both matches are between Soviet chess players.

### Karpov-Kasparov

The first game for the men's title begins on September 10 in Moscow's Hall of Columns to the House of Trade Unions. The building accommodated a Moscow Chess Club set up at the (Continued on page 8)

### DIPLOMATS VISIT A STATE FARM

A group of diplomatic missions in the Soviet Union visited Voronezh, a city in the vicinity of Moscow, to see a major agricultural enterprise which specializes in the production of meat and fur. The French Ambassador, Jean-François Deniau, was the first to visit the farm. He was accompanied by a delegation of French agriculturalists. The French Ambassador also said it had brought them back to real life, adding that the visit to the state farm was a good reminder that one of their main tasks — and of their governments — was to ensure that their entire populations were adequately fed.



Foreign diplomats visiting the Voronezh state farm.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

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# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

THE NARROW STREETS OF THE ANCIENT PORT CITY OF BAKU, AZERBAIJAN, WHERE A FOLK CRAFT FESTIVAL USED TO BE HELD, HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO SHOPS FOR CHAIRS, CARPETMAKERS, POTTERS AND SHOEMAKERS. The craftsmen who hauled from all over the republic demonstrated their skill producing articles which are in great demand. Soviet Azerbaijan does a lot in order to revitalize the folk crafts. Over 100 small production shops have now been set up for the craftsmen.

HAVING COMPLETED THE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL STUDY OF THE KURIL ISLANDS, THE RESEARCH VESSELS "MOSKOVSKIY GEORGIIY" AND "PELAG" HAVE COME BACK FROM THEIR EXPEDITION. Scientists from the Sakhalin Research Institute of Sea Geology and Geophysics have been studying the structure of the Earth crust under the Sea of Okhotsk and the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Their work has resulted in the compilation of a geological-geophysical atlas soon to be published in Leningrad.

AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON ERWIN SCHARF, MEMBER OF THE POLITBUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA AND EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE "WELT UND ZEIT" MAGAZINE. BACK FROM ACADEMICIAN Anatoly Logunov noted that the Soviet people are familiar with the name of Erwin Scharf, an active supporter of peace among peoples.

THE INTERSCHOOL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY IN THE TOWN OF STAKHANOVO, VOROSHILOVGRAD REGION, HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MODERN EQUIPMENT. The pupils have at their disposal powerful telescopes, computers and display facilities. The equipment was presented by the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory and assembled by students of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute. The children's clubs, Astronomical and Elektronniki, have been opened at the observatory.

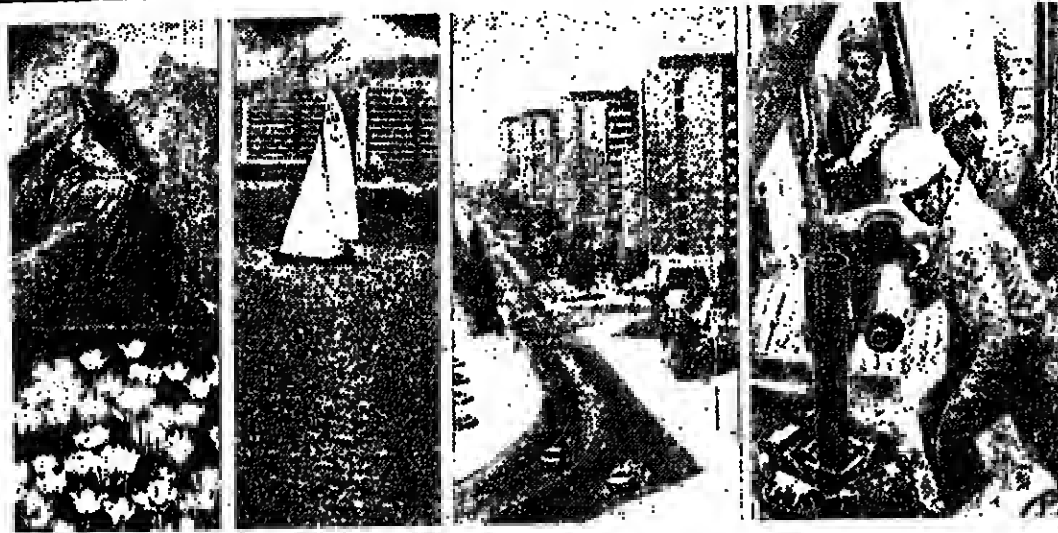
## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### WHERE DOES PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS' MONEY GO?

In this country there are over one thousand trade unions and other public organizations with a financial base of 10,000 million rubles. The POLITCHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE magazine, analyzing how these organizations disburse their funds, writes that they mainly go to satisfy the social and cultural needs of the working people. The material basis of many public organizations serves the purpose of protecting the health of all the citizens of this country in one way or another. In 1982 alone more than 0.7 million people spent their vacation and had treatment in trade union sanatoriums, family rest homes and resorts. 279 million rubles were used for building, equipping and repairing these facilities. The trade unions appropriated roughly 2,500 million rubles on cultural and everyday facilities. The material wealth of the sporting clubs constantly grows. For example, between 1975 and 1982 the number of stadiums of the Trade sports society grew from 720 to 1,205, gyms — from 2.3 thousand to 4.6 thousand, swimming pools from 136 to 567, etc. Dynamo, Spartak, Burevestnik and many other sports societies have considerable material funds. They own thousands of sporting schools and health-building camps. Some money is also spent on publishing.

### YAMBURG — LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

In recent years all the increment in Siberian gas production will be obtained through the Yamburg deposit situated north of Urengoy. What is Yamburg which is so much talked about? Here is what IZVESTIYA had to report. An area beyond the Polar Circle, Desolate tundra, permafrost. And underlying all this is a gas condenser.



A monument in the Ukrainian port town Tanna Shevchenko. ● A view of the town from the sea. ● New neighbors. ● Mangyshlak oilmen.

## Sea supplies drinking water for town

Shevchenko is one of the youngest towns in the Soviet Union. It sprang up on the Caspian coast of the Mangyshlak Peninsula. It was given life by the peaceful plan which was to operate an installation for desalinating sea water. The atomic power station built near the town provides electricity for both the town and the peninsula's oil and gas fields. Some of its heat is used for the desalination installations, the capacity of which enables each citizen to receive 500 litres of water every day. Not every capital in the world can boast of such riches. Yet Shevchenko is built in an area where no fresh water existed at all. As they say in the Orient, "Life is where water is". In a town built to it desert people managed to lay out parks and public gardens, to plant greenery in many streets, and this is possible due to sufficient water supply. The population of Shevchenko has already passed the 100,000 mark.

## Polar shipping: stake on nuclear icebreakers

Work started at the Baltiyskiy shipyard in Leningrad on the main structure of the nuclear icebreaker "Levint" of the "Rossiya" nuclear icebreaker, the fourth such Soviet ship intended for the Polar sea. Displacement 25,000 tonnes, 75,000 hp. The first nuclear icebreaker, the "Lenin", built 25 years ago also in Leningrad, ushered in a new era for Polar navigation. Its displacement (15,3 thousand tonnes) and power (14 thousand hp) were record setting for the time. Ten years ago the nuclear icebreaker "Arktika", now the "Levint-Brezhnev", made its maiden voyage, and reached the North Pole in 1977. In 1978 the "Sibiri" joined the fleet of nuclear icebreakers. The latter two ships have a displacement of over 23 thousand tonnes and 75,000 hp engines. Nuclear icebreakers have extended Polar navigation by 12 months a year on its western section stretching from Murmansk to the Taimyr Peninsula, and to three months a year on its eastern section from Taimyr down to Chukotka. Last year when the extremely severe conditions resulted in that dozens of ships were trapped in the ice of the Chukchee Sea, they were saved only thanks to nuclear icebreakers which helped to avoid casualties and major losses of ships and cargo.

## Airmen helping farmers

Agricultural aviation has eliminated quite efficiently a source of cotton plant pests in the south of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan. Over fifty thousand hectares were sprayed to save the crop. Aviation has been used in Uzbekistan since 1931 when one plane sprayed only 100 hectares. The republic has now over 200 agricultural aircraft and 530 fully equipped runways. Airmen help the farmers to introduce mineral fertilizers, to spray the fields, gardens and vineyards against pests and diseases. In addition to spraying, they also use chemical treatments. Over 700 planes are in this year for this special work. Cotton growers are helped by airmen from other republics. The new plane, the Ilyushin Il-18, developed by the research institute and the Ministry of Agriculture, is a safe chemical and biological treatment. The plane is used for the first time in the republic. The plane is used for the first time in the republic. The plane is used for the first time in the republic.

## SIBERIAN COAL PUMPED

The first kilometre of pipeline have been laid for the new line from the Kuznetsk field and Novosibirsk to the West Siberia. The line will be completed by the end of the year. It will pump water and coal from the pit to the furnace of a thermal power plant. Pumping a coal slurry is a new technology. It is used in the USA, West Germany and Italy. The Kuznetsk field has several of them, one running from the coal-oven batteries to the power plant.

The new coal slurry line is under construction. It will be 100 km long. It will pump water and coal from the pit to the furnace of a thermal power plant. Pumping a coal slurry is a new technology. It is used in the USA, West Germany and Italy. The Kuznetsk field has several of them, one running from the coal-oven batteries to the power plant.

# HOME NEWS

## Places to visit



The palace on the Neva

The Menshikov Palace, one of the newest museums in Leningrad, has expanded its grounds. Another stage of restoration has been completed adding four rooms to the existing eleven. Construction of the palace on the Vasilyevsky Island began in 1710. The impressive ensemble of the former Russian capital was the official residence of the first governor-general of Petersburg. The Big Hall has been restored to all its magnificence — stucco moulding, gilding, elaborate wall hangings, carvings by Dutch painters, decorative marble vases. On the ground floor the visitors can now see the tapestry room which was used as a reception room at the time when the palace was a one-story structure. But the relatively small building room must be the most intriguing part of the palace. Peter the Great's tomb, the late catches one's attention with the words "Saint-Peterburg, 1713" engraved on it. The exposition includes a shell with tools used by Peter, his favourite moustache, old-time furniture, engravings and books. The Saloon Room has also been restored. It was used to quarter a crew of seamen staying on duty around the clock during the summer. No bridges were yet built across the Neva. An old-time ship compass and a navigation manual can be seen on the table.

## BLACK SEA TO BECOME CLEANER

Options represented all the forces of the Gubani resort on the Black Sea. The plan covers the big residential areas of Trialeti and Kharkovskoye. Shores where thousands of families will be housed. First 12- and 14-story buildings will spring up in the coastal area of Trialeti. Quite a number of construction cranes can also be seen in central Kiev, which means that architectural ensembles will soon decorate Gorky, Dzerzhinsk and Koshov streets. The historical district of Podol will become more beautiful, and so will the areas adjoining the Lavitskiy, Lvovskiy and Moskovskiy squares.

## ARCHITECTURE FOR ANCIENT KIEV

Over 20 thousand builders and designers are now working on the restoration of the ancient city will do everything to make Kiev even more beautiful.

## OF INTEREST

### A 1,000-year-old plane-tree

There is a 1,000-year-old plane-tree towering over the city centre Datchnyy, according to biologists at the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. The 30-metre-high plant with its thick crown protects houses against wind in winter and provides people with shade and coolness in summer. Despite its age the tree yields rich fruit and develops normally. Biologists are of the opinion that the secret of long life lies in the special mountainous microclimate. The old tree grows on a river bank, its roots washed by water. People remove dry branches from it with the help of ropes and ladders. The giant is protected by the state as a rare natural monument. In Azerbaijan there exists a special attitude towards the plane-tree. Its deep roots make it indispensable in lighting the way. About one thousand trees are planted with plane-trees annually.



As spite of bad weather and rain, the 10th all-Union motor rally of home-made cars has started to Moscow to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Nearly 30 models have been selected from a large number

## Science and technology

### VACCINES PREPARED IN OUTER SPACE

A "cosmic conciliate", a highly purified aluminium compound from surface envelopes of the virus, has been turned over to the Russian Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute in Leningrad. The compound used in the production of anti-vaccines has been made on board the Soviet orbital station Salyut-7 by the visiting crew under the command of Vladimir Dzhanibekov.

Thus new modifications of Soviet preparations with a high degree of purity and biological effect have been created, said Tamaz Beridze, Director of the Institute. The surface albumen of the virus serves as some kind of a standard to control the quality of the vaccines, the effectiveness and absence of side effects. It has been established that biological preparations of such a degree of purity, which is impossible to create in the conditions of contamination, can be obtained in weightlessness.

### NEW SCIENTIFIC CENTRE

A new research institution, the Mining Institute, has been set up in the Soviet Far East, having one of the largest reserves of mineral resources in the country. Including coal, iron and copper. We are expected to take part in solving various problems of comprehensive mineral exploration, forecasting, using the mining industry and conducting mining theory and practice in the region. Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ye. Bogdanov, Director of the Institute, says. We are also made responsible for promoting new machines and equipment in the mining industry, thereby accelerating its development in the Far Eastern economic region.

### A BUG KILLING

#### VINE SCALE

Aphidion, a penicillin in Azerbaijan known for its vine scale, is now protected from vine scale by thousands of pest killers set free by people working for the local Institute of Zoology. Vine scale inflicting heavy losses on agriculture can be easily controlled in the conditions of dry subtropical character of Azerbaijan by a bug called naphes. The bug was sent to Baku, Azerbaijan capital, from Moscow with the aim to acclimatize it in Azerbaijan.

## TUNDRA IN THE BALTIC

The Vaino Island in the Baltic Sea has a rather unusual flora in Estonia. The scientists of this Baltic republic suggested that it be turned into a reserve, with a total tundra stretching in several dozen hectares. As to its climate Vaino differs very little from 1,500 km and small islands of Estonia. But its flora is typical for the North. Deciduous varieties of moss, lichen, dwarfish trees, creeping bushes. According to biologists this natural phenomenon has been existing only for a few decades. Judging by everything the seeds and spores of tundra vegetation were brought there by migrating birds which took a fancy to this sparsely populated but of land for resting during annual migration to the south.

## HORIZONS OF THERMAL POWER GENERATION

The achievements and prospects of thermal power generation and related lines in science and technology were discussed by the participants of the International Association for the Properties of Steam held in Moscow. The conference was attended by scientists and engineers from 20 countries including Great Britain, Canada, the USA, France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Japan. Modern industrial production makes use of water and water steam as the most transferable and universal installation. Professor A. Alexandrov, Secretary of the conference, stressed the importance of the following problems: the role of steam in power generation, the role of steam in the Soviet Union, the role of steam in the world, the role of steam in the future. The role of steam in power generation is a well-known fact. For example, in the Soviet Union, about 80 per cent of electric power is produced by thermal plants. Other countries also use steam in power generation. The role of steam in the world is also well-known. The role of steam in the future is also well-known. The role of steam in the future is also well-known.

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Soviet specialists have measured steam properties at supercritical temperatures within the range of 300°C and 2000 atmospheres. These and other achievements have extended our knowledge of the properties of steam, ordinary and heavy water, and formed the foundation of international thermophysical tables, which have earned Soviet science well-deserved recognition.

## VIEWPOINT

## Prices brought down

State retail prices on a number of consumer goods were reduced as at September 1, 1984, in the USSR.

This decision to reduce prices, taken by the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the USSR is commented on by Nikolai GLUSHKOV, Chairman of the State Committee on Prices of the USSR.

Prices have been reduced on goods that are in everyday demand and are bought in a large scale. This reduction involves many types of clothing — sweaters, knitwear, linens and linens, as well as a number of household goods and electrical appliances, phonographs, televisions, magnets and several others.

The production of these goods has considerably increased, the demand for them is basically met, a fact which has created certain possibilities for bringing down the retail prices quite substantially — by 20 and 30 per cent.

The distributive nature of the current reduction is that the prices of several goods for children have come down by 30 per cent as a rule. It must be noted that the retail prices for children's goods had never before been reduced.

The policy of the Soviet State with regard to children's wear is one of particularly low prices. In a number of cases they are even below cost.

The present reduction of prices also affects certain types of medicines. They are the ones for curing cardiovascular, asthmatic and several other diseases.

It should be taken into account that the Soviet pharmacies sell less than a half of the produced drugs, with the rest given free to patients in the medical establishments. Also free are the drugs for a number of diseases, such as diabetes, urological diseases and others.

The total gain of the population will add up to an impressive sum of over nine thousand million rubles as a result of price reductions carried out during the past eighteen months, seasonal price reductions (up to 40 per cent), as well as the cancellation of various price increases on a number of new products.

These and other measures aimed at considerably raising the living standards of the Soviet people offer the opportunity for every family, every consumer to buy more goods and foodstuffs.

Here are some figures. The retail goods turnover in the state and cooperative trade increased almost threefold between 1965 and 1983. Over the same period there was a marked increase in the sales of household goods, electric appliances, and of the most important foodstuffs.

Besides, the retail prices for many goods, and foodstuffs in the first place, do not cover the cost of their production. Their prices are kept down through state subsidies. In 1983, for example, over 40,000 million rubles were allocated from the state budget to pay for the difference between the actual prices and the cost of production, purchase, processing and sales of the meat and dairy products. The state subsidies housing maintenance and utilities to the tune of six and a half thousand million rubles.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Art must serve peace

"This is not my first visit to the Soviet Union but each time I cannot help admiring the hospitality of the Soviet people and their desire to live in peace and friendship." This is how Arnaud d'Hauterive, a well-known French painter, describes his visit to the USSR.

Hauterive, who is in the country on the invitation of the USSR Artists Union, sums up his visit as one which has produced a tremendous impression upon him.

He has seen beautiful nature in Azerbaijan and Georgia where he had never been before, and describes Moscow as having grown and become even more attractive. In all these places, he says, he has met wonderful people.

The painter believes that his sketches and essays will reflect

his experiences in the Soviet Union.

M. Arnaud d'Hauterive has been heading the Salon of French artists in Grand Palais, the biggest salon in Paris, for several years. This year the Salon mounted the first exhibit of paintings from the Moscow Tretyakov Gallery, giving French people the chance to see a whole century in the history of Russian painting beginning in the 1870s.

Hauterive has said he is glad that the works created by leading Russian painters have been seen by thousands of his compatriots. He is of the opinion that the exhibition from the Tretyakov Gallery will contribute to the consolidation of mutual understanding between France and the USSR, in the same way as the exhibition of French paintings which will be shown in Moscow next year.

## THE AUTHOR OF THE PAINTING IDENTIFIED

In collaboration with Spanish and French colleagues Soviet art critics succeeded in verifying the title and the name of the author of one of the paintings kept at the Odessa Museum of Western and Oriental Art.

Until now the monumental canvas from this collection was attributed to a Spanish artist of the 17th century, under the title of "The Apparition of Madonna of Saint Francis". However, a number of genre details and attributes, connected with various monastic Orders, existing in medieval Spain, aroused doubts regarding the name of the work and its main character.

A thorough comparison of the painting with the works of Murillo "Our Lady with Infant Christ and Saint Augustin", and "Apparition of Saint Augustin", kept in Seville, confirmed the idea that the author of the Odessa painting is the follower of the great master but not himself. Consultations with foreign colleagues, materials presented by them enabled Odessa researchers establish that the author of the canvas was really the pupil of Murillo — Esteban Marques de Velazco, who scrupulously followed the style of his teacher and widely used his models. The exact title "The Apparition of Madonna to Saint Augustin" was returned to the painting.

## Days of Romanian Culture

Days of Romanian Culture in the USSR have opened in Moscow with a concert in the Bolshoi Theatre featuring soloists, the choir and orchestra of the Bucharest Opera-Romania theatre. The days are dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascism.

Romanian writers and film makers, artists and architects, professional and amateur artists are visiting all the Union republics and several Soviet cities. The programme of the Days of Romanian Culture includes the Bucharest Opera-Romania theatre, one of the oldest in Europe, is to perform "Oedipe" by Enecco and "La nozze di Figaro" by Mozart, the Enesco ballet "Rhapsodie roumaine" (in three parts), Revu's "Bulero" and "Carmen Suite" by Bizet-Schedrin. The well-known Romanian singers Elena Corneli and Nicolae Herlea, pianist Den Grigore, violinist Liliea Clutei and others will perform in concert halls. The Days of Culture will also feature symphonic and chamber music, the "Pro musica" quartet, Eros pop group as well as Soviet and Romanian amateur companies.

The programme also includes art exhibitions, records and book fairs, Romanian film shows, literary meetings and discussions by artists and cultural workers. Many Soviet theatres have staged plays by Romanian authors.

The Days of Romanian Culture in the USSR will close on September 11, 1984 with the opera "Oedipe" in the Bolshoi Theatre. Days of Soviet Culture will be held in Romania next November.



A scene from the opera "Oedipe" by Enecco staged by the Opera-Romania.



The painting "To My Fathers and Ancestors" by Francis Sever is displayed at the exhibition "Modern Romanian Painting" to the Central Artists Club in Moscow. On display are nearly 70 canvases — landscapes, genre paintings, and meditations on religious and political subjects.

## PROFILES

## PAVEL KOGAN

No performance by the violinist Pavel Kogan remains unnoticed: he is a musician who makes people talk about him.

His father, Leonid Kogan (the well-known Soviet violinist whose skill aroused wonder and admiration among listeners in every corner of the world) and his mother Yelizaveta Gilels — a violinist and a teacher — showed Pavel the way to the musical world from his childhood.

At six Pavel entered the Central Music School attached to the Moscow Conservatoire. Like many children of his age, he liked attending concerts, listening to records but not doing serious training himself. The real interest in training must have come after his first performance at the Small Hall of the Conservatoire. He was then 11. One year later he took part in a trio with his parents. Several years afterwards he played violin concertos with many orchestras.

In 1970 Kogan won with distinction the International Jean Sibelius violin contest in Helsinki. Kogan was lucky enough to play with famous conductors and the world's best symphony orchestras. The violinist's musical interests include works that are quite diverse in their style. Classical, romantic works are quite prominent in his repertoire but this does not mean that modern music with its expressiveness and the complex philosophical and psychological spheres does not attract him. He plays Shostakovich, Prokofiev and Khrennikov.

Kogan's performance is noted for its warm, expressive sound combined with great technical speed. Each interpretation carries the distinctive features of a thoughtful artist who solves the most complex problems. He often plays with his sister Nies, a fine and responsive



violinist who used to play with Leonid Kogan in his last years.

Pavel Kogan is not only a violinist, he is also a conductor. Symphonic music attracted him during his early childhood. He liked "to read" the scores and attend orchestra rehearsals. His becoming a conductor was logical. "Playing the violin is something personal while conducting is a flight. I have not experienced any other feeling comparable to being at the conductor's stand," says Kogan.

His first performance took place in Leningrad in 1974 when he led the symphony orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society. Since then he has conducted the orchestra both in the Soviet Union and during his tours abroad. Kogan also has led the State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR and the symphony orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic Society. Several years ago he went to the USA where he conducted the symphony orchestra in Bloomington.

The third generation of the Kogans is growing up: the son Dima, five, is also learning to play the violin.

Alexandra YEGOROV

## The new season of the Central Puppet Theatre

According to tradition, the Central Puppet Theatre led by Sergei Obraztsov opened the new season with "An Unusual Concert". This concert has enjoyed great success not only in the Soviet Union but also abroad for the past forty years or so. It has been shown in Japan last spring when the

company visited the country for the third time. Recently a big group of puppeteers returned from the German Democratic Republic. In Dresden where a congress of the International Puppeteers Union was held, the company presented their latest work: "Crazy Jourdain" elior Mikhail

Bulgakov's play. Sergei Obraztsov's recitals and the actual meetings with workers at one of the Moscow enterprises producing medical equipment were a very great success.

Rehearsals are in full swing in the "magic place" situated in the Garden Ring of Moscow. Their new production is "A Schlegel, Schlegel, and Once Again a Schlegel" by A. Hat. This will be their first premiere in the 54th season.

# BUSINESS

## A show of Indian goods

The USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements is currently playing host to the Third India Trade Fair. Below is a short survey of its participants.

Sanjay Chhabra, responsible for exports to the USSR, Larsen and Toubro Limited. Founded in 1938, our company is now incorporating a group of factories specialising in various goods.

Some ten years ago we established our first contacts with the USSR. We began by supplying the USSR with garage and gas station equipment. Since 1983 we have expanded the range of our products by offering pharmaceutical packaging. In 1983, which was the best year for our Soviet sales, we sold 100 (billion) rubles' worth of goods.

Raghuvar L. Chatterjee, exports manager, IATC. By taking part in this exhibition we expect to promote our new products and to expand our business ties with the USSR.

Since 1980 when the IATC appeared for the first time on the

Soviet market, it has sold through Machinimport 135 boilers for heat and power applications specifically for the USSR ministries of geology and the oil and gas industry. Part of the boilers were assembled in containers to facilitate their transportation and installation in almost inaccessible areas. Here in Moscow we are also showing our container boilers.

The Soviet market is of special importance for us, more so that the number of Soviet orders is increasing and one-third of our products is meant for export.

Dipten Putalunda, product manager, TATA Pharma. We have brought with us a wide range of cosmetics which for the past 15 years have been exported to the USSR as well as new scents, lipsticks, shampoos, mascara, various creams, etc.

The USSR is our biggest buyer with Soyuzkhimexport's orders standing at 100 million roubles annually several years in a row, which accounts for some 70 per cent of our export products. Another 10 per cent goes to other socialist countries. TATA Pharma has demonstrated in Moscow a number of drugs, both its own products and those produced under licence agreements with foreign companies. Ten of them have been registered in the USSR and some others are being tested. Drugs are a new line of our exports to the USSR.

K. K. Rajah, publicity officer, Cashew Company. We have been selling cashew nuts in the USSR since 1936. We began from 180 tonnes. In the early 70s Soviet orders were going up to reach in 1975 a record high of 25 thousand tonnes. They have remained relatively high in the past years: 15-16 thousand in 1979-81 and some 19 thousand in 1982. In certain years, the share of Soviet sales was as high as 42 per cent.

Ambika Prasad Roy, manager, Bawa Group. The company's taking part in the India Trade Fair is an attempt to enter the Soviet market. Before we oriented our policies on selling leather goods in the USA, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Britain, Italy and some other countries.



A view of the show. K. N. Jayarama, sales manager for Lakshmi Machines Works. We are textile manufacturers and use licences from a number of big Swiss companies to produce the field.

Photo by Boris Koulman

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## Time check through space

In Berlin, an intergovernmental agreement has been signed on cooperation between the time and frequency services of the CMEA member-countries, which represents a major step towards setting up a Single Time Service.

The tasks which are being solved by the CMEA member-countries together increasingly require a much more precise coordination in time between the national services of navigation and communications, energy and transport systems, observatories, automated information centres and other technical links

within the socialist community. Let us look at one example. The setting up of a unified automatic air traffic control system can only be done if there is a high degree of synchronization between the ground-based and on-board navigation systems.

This means that the integration has reached a level when the countries need a single time standard. The sophisticated network of radio and television channels for signal transmission is to link autonomous standards in the CMEA member-countries into a single "clockwork".

The specialists are also im-

proving the use of additional methods for comparing the standards. The more methods there are for checking each other's time the better. These methods can use satellites and even meteorites. When a meteorite falls into the Earth's atmosphere, it burns down, but for a time one can see its traces which reflect radio waves. By setting the eardrums of two frequency-modulated transmitters towards it, countries can exchange the reflected signals, banding them about like tennis balls thrown back by a training wall.

In the future, Soviet specialists propose to use one of the pulsars in the time checking system.

## Intourist news

This is how the great Soviet writer Maxim Gorky described beautiful wines.

Now these words are the name of a new Intourist tour, it will help visitors from all parts of the world to see Soviet vine-growing and wine-making in the Ukraine, whose history dates many centuries.

Scientists claim that wine-making in the south of the Ukraine was known to the tribes that populated the Black Sea coast in the 8th-7th centuries B.C.

Intourist offers foreign travellers to see a "Bacchus Feast" at the "beautifully ornamented cafe Al-Patri" in Yalta. The parties will enjoy many surprises. The winners will enjoy the best Crimean wines.

## 'THE SUN IN GLASS'

In Yalta tourists will visit the Livadia Palace where the history-making Yalta Conference took place in the White Hall in 1945, deciding the destinies of the postwar world. Today the palace houses a museum of history and a picture gallery. The surrounding park is very beautiful and full of rare trees and bushes.

Tourists will enjoy their free time basking in sunshine and bathing in the Black Sea.

Yalta is only one of the towns which tourists will visit on this tour. During 7-12 days they will see beautiful towns and cities in the south of the Ukraine: Kiev, Simferopol, Yalta, Odessa, Kherson, Novaya Kakhovka and Uzhgorod.

They will also see the famous Crimean and Transcarpathian vineyards, the experimental plantations growing new varieties of grapes. They will visit research centres of wine-making and vine-growing, pay visits to the grape-growing farms of the republic and the champagne factory in Odessa. Specialists will tell them about the famous Crimean and Transcarpathian wines and will share the secrets of their making.

At restaurants, dining rooms, and wine cellars tourists will taste the best vintage wines of the Ukraine, which have won more than a hundred gold and silver medals and Grand Prix Cups of international competitions of wines.

Tatyana ANDREYEVA

## WHAT'S ON!

September 8-10

### THEATRES

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania. 8 — Mozart, "Marriage of Figaro" (opera). 9 — Enecco, "Oedipe" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 8 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera). 9 (mat) — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet). 9 (eve) — Puccini, "La Boheme" (opera). 10 — Adam, Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet).

Operette Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St). 8 — Kaiman, "Evan-ley Visitors". 9 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Khotabych". 9 (eve) — Suppé, "Die schöne Galatée". 10 — Laher, "The Merry Widow".

Setre Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St). 8 — Mikhailov, "Foam". 9 — Belov, "According to the 20th Article". 10 — Bulgakov, "Run".

### FILMS

Bluff (Italy). A comedy starring A. Celenzio and others.

Central Artists Club (10/11 Krymskaya Embankment). A Krymskaya Embankment. A "Modern Romanian Painting" exhibition marking the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascism is mounted in the framework of Days of Romanian Culture in the USSR.

Romanian Culture in the USSR. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park-Kutufy B, 10.

Exhibition Film. USSR Artist Union (7/9 Begovaya St). High-

by five Moscow artists. Drawing, etchings, lithographs and wood engravings are on display. Sculpture is by V. Bulnchev. Daily, except Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Begovaya, Trolleybus 20.

### CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 8, 9 — "Myself and My Friends", a concert to two parts, featuring Emil Dimitrov, variety performers and the Express ensemble (Bulgaria).

Moscow Circus on Lento Hills. "Gilt You! Fisme Like Prometheus Did", a star turn in two parts, featuring exotic performing animals (boas, parrots, and snakes). Main hero of the attraction — hippopotamus Masnik. Jugglers and tight-rope artists also on the programme.

### WEATHER

September 8-10

Uncloudy weather will predominate in Moscow, city and region. Temperatures will rise to 9°, 14°C at night and to 20°, 26°C (24°C in places) during the day. Unstable and weak wind, 8-9 m.p.h., veering to S at the end of the period.

Western Siberia and the Krasnoyarsk Territory are expected to be very warm and (the weather) 21°, 26°C during the day.